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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Concert.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-S-Saivini.

PALMER'S THEATRE-S:30-Rice's Surprise Party.

POLO GROUNDS. A. Reschal. POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball. STAR THEATRE-2-8:15-A Med Bargain. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8-Wilson Earrett. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-Therese.
57TH STREET MUSIC HALL-S:15-Seven Ages of Our World

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ROLL TOP DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE. Great Variety of Style and Price, T. G. SELLEW, No. 111 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1893.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The House of Commons voted closure, and adopted the amended second clause of the Home Rule bill by 287 to 225. = Sir Charles Russell proceeded with his argument for the case before the Behring Sea British Court; the Tribunal adjourned to May 23. — There was a fight between Czechs and Germans in the Bohemian Diet. — The failure of the Royal Bank of Queensland was announced; there was a gloomy feeling on the London Stock Exchange. - A battle, with considerable loss of life, is reported to have taken place between the French and the Siamese.

Domestic.-Immense damage was done in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York by rainstorms; on Lake Eric a number of lives were lost. == Six lives were lost by the explosion of a generator in a glucose factory at Geneva, Ill. = The National Commission voted that Director-General Davis be instructed to call for the resignation of Theodore Thomas as Musical Director of the World's Fair. --- Two more Mississippi crevasses were reported. ==== Presoners began to gather in large numbers in Washington to attend the General Assembly of that Church. === Colonel William P. Carlin, of the 4th Infantry, was appointed Erigadier-General; Captain William H. Hamner was made paymaster. === Commencement exercises of the Yale Divinity School were held at New-Haven.

City and Suburban .- The Rapid Transit Commission rejected George J. Gould's proposition as to compensation for privileges. === Methodist churches considering an ambitious plan of union. - Henry Villard likely to retire from Northern Pacific. == The Senate Investigating Committee inspected the method of receiving and handling immigrants at El'is Island Colonel David C. Houston, an officer of the United States Army, was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. \_\_\_ Stocks opened active and lower, and after a midday period of dulness closed almost buoyant at generally the top prices. Northern Pacific preferred was conspicuous by an advance of over 3 per cent. Money on call ruled at

Weather.-Forecast for to-day: preceded by showers. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 64 degrees; lowest, 53; average, 587-8.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild is experiencing considerable mental agitation in the effort to determine whether he ought to serve on the commission to invstigate the New-York Custom House. The reasons for the state of mind in which he finds himself are obvious. One of them is that he was a prominent candidate for the Collectorship. At present the investigation is languishing. Mr. Fairchild is on the fence. and Mr. Magone has gone to Washington to prospect. Meantime Mr. Poindexter Dunn is heroically doing nothing, and drawing \$10 a day from the Government for it.

Yesterday's session of the Rapid Transit Commission was rendered notable by the rejection of the Manhattan Company's offer of compensation, which has been fully described in our columps. Commissioners Starin and Bushe insisted that 5 per cent of the net receipts, estimated in the usual way, would be little enough for the city to receive; and as unanimous action is required on the part of the Commission, Mr. Inman's resolution to accept the company's proposal was defeated. Whether this unexpected step brings the company to terms or not, the public will welcome the proof that the Commission is not controlled by the Manhattan people. If the company declines to yield, the nission should lose no time in laying out independent elevated lines.

The full extent of the bad work done by the Legislature is gradually coming to public notice. For instance, it was learned yesterday that in some way a bill got through which authorizes the New-York Power Company to tear up the streets and lay its pipes all over the city, and the Governor has approved the measure. The bill seems to have undergone in its passage a transformation not unlike that which took place in the case of the notorious Buffalo speak hills. Introduced as an innocent measure, it turned out to be something very different when somer train was summoned to Albany by the Governor to explain what it was all about.

Though the Commissioner has said that he has failures already reported. In comparison with

from nearly everybody else in possessing a clew to its meaning.

Highly interesting news comes from Japan regarding the possibility of curing consumption in advanced stages of the disease. Some noteworthy experiments have been made by a former pupil of Dr. Koch, whose method of operation is a modification of that employed by the famous German scientist. The results already attained are remarkable, but, of course, considerable time will be required to demonstrate the success of the application of the new remedy. The Japanese Government is taking a warm interest in Dr. Kitasato's experiments, and providing the money to enable him to carry them on. Fuller intelligence regarding them will be awaited with profound interest by sufferers from tuberculosis and by the scientific world in general.

Governor Flower is an expert on the cheese question. His agricultural proclivities are well known, as he has taken occasion to expound them at various county fairs and the like. If there was one point more strongly put than others in his notable addresses to the farmers of the State, it was his inevitable reference to cheese and the duty of cheesemakers to produce a better article. Hence the surprise caused by his veto of a bill passed by the Legislature to promote the consumption of cheese will be great and widespread. He even goes so far as to term it a "ridiculous measure." The Governor has assumed an attitude that may cause him to be the target for disconcerting questions when he makes the round of the county fairs next fall.

### "OBJECT LESSONS."

It seems, according to the explanations given of existing conditions by the organs of the party in power, that the new Democratic Administration is giving the country what it calls "object lessons." It may be so. It is quite in accordance with the traditions and history of the party. It has given the country "object lessons" before in several rather notable instances. One of the first was under that learned and wise Democratic statesman Andrew Jackson, who removed the deposits from the United States Bank because he took a notion that the bank might be used in opposition to the Democratic party as a political machine. He gave the country an "object lesson" in the disas trous panic of 1837. The favorite method of the party for disciplining the country whenever the people disagreed with it on questions of principle or policy has been to give them an lessons they have been, but the attitude of the party administering them, while the whole country writhed and grouned under them, has been always as now? "This is what you get for not trusting us with absolute power and undisputed control. You have brought it upon yourselves, and now we propose to give you enough of it." The last "object lesson" on a large scale

which that party gave the country before the one now being administered was when it embroiled the country in civil war, and undertook to break up the Union and destroy the Government because the people refused to continue it in control and let it make the system of slave labor National. That, like all the rest of its lessons, was an attempt to carry out its fundamental principle to rule or ruin. It was an announcement to the people in the plainest possible terms. "Unless you permit us to rule this country we will ruin it." That was the spirit of the party, the virtual declaration of its most trusted and influential leaders all through the war. Nor need it be said in contradiction that thousands of Democrats en- Civil Service Reformer in the receptive ear of listed on the side of the Union and fought manfully to the end to prevent the ruin which the leaders sought in order to enforce the "object henor to them. But they had to leave their the removal of Consul-General Adamson, the which should be extended to the Princess of did so from force of habit and association, with doubts and misgivings, and at the forfeiture of influence and loss of the confidence of the leaders. Of the spirit and purpose of the party as an organization there was never any doubt Its entire energies were directed to giving the 'object lesson."

So now, public confidence having been shaken by the sudden awakening last November to the fact that the country was in the absolute control of a party which when it went out of power thirty-two years ago left the credit of the Nation at a discount of 10 per cent, and Democratic Hadquarters last year, has conwhich has in all the years since then advocated every reckless and unsound measure that gained a hearing anywhere; and that confidence having received an additional shock which has brought disaster by the discovery that the Administration had no settled policy, and if it had that it was without a backing to enforce itnow, that these things have happened, the Democratic organs look complacently on the distress around them and say: "This is an object lesson." "Object lesson" in what, pray? In the operation of the Silver Purchase law Well, suppose the Republicans are responsible for that law-which we by no means admitwhy did not the Democratic majority in the last Congress take some step toward its repeal as the party promised would be done in the Chicago platform? That would have gone a long way toward restoring confidence and preventing the disasters of the last three weeks. Or if the party has the most remote intention of fulfilling its promise, why does not the President call the new Congress together to take action in the matter?

Is it so much better to give the country an object lesson" than to do something to restore confidence and avert disaster? What sort of statesmanship is it, what sort of business sense is it, to stand still and do nothing in the midst of crumbling credit and financial distress simply to give the people an "object lesson" in the mistakes of an opposing party? Why do not Democrats give an "object lesson" in demonstration of their own fitness and capacity for the functions committed to them? Or is it true that they have neither fitness nor capacity and no reason for being except the mi-takes of their opponents, which they have neither the disposition nor the ability to correct?

AUSTRALIAN DISASTERS The financial disasters in Australia have startled the world by their magnitude. On Monday, when it was hoped in London that the worst was over, there came three more bank failures, including one of the largest concerns in Australia, with over \$55,000,000 deposits. The amount of colonial and British deposits has not in all cases been separately stated, but the aggregate deposits of fifteen banks of which figures have been given in the dispatches exceeded \$411,808,760 last December, and of this amount \$106,455,000 was due to depositors in Great Britain from twelve of the banks. while probably \$20,000,000 more was due from it reached the Governor. The responsibility for the other three, whose aggregate deposits were

no interest in the measure, he seems to differ such a disaster, the failure of any one house, even the Barings, seems of small importance.

The failure of these fifteen institutions really means the stoppage and crippling of hundreds. For nearly every one of the banks was in fact a nest or hive of banks, having its branches in How these three Democratic factions stand in all parts of the country, and some of them numbering their branches by hundreds. These advanced money to aid all sorts of industries and enterprises, which will be affected by the stoppage of the resources upon which they have relied. Just as the failure of the one Dwiggins bank at Chicago carried down numerous sense the parent and central agency, so each Australian failure means the collapse of many concerns of local importance. The bare fact that the aggregate liabilities to depositors alone were over \$111,000,000, therefore, only faintly represents the tremendous shocks to industries and business which must have occurred.

American finances will be affected chiefly losses must cause in Great Britain, and the resulting sales of American securities and withdrawals of loans or investments here. But it is also probable that another effect may be felt commodations and to carry on their business in the price of wool may be affected. Possibly prices may at first be much depressed by forced sales, and perhaps afterward advanced by cursupply has become so important to the whole world that the financial collapse in that country the wool manufacturing industry strongly and

THE CIVIL SERVICE. "The New-York Sun" prints conspicuously Washington dispatch foreshadowing an expansion of Civil Service Reform under the present Administration. The President is said to lish system for current methods of bestowing public patronage in return for political services. The plan which he is credited with favoring appointing men to office on party grounds. Some details are outlined, such as recommendation to office by a commission as removed from supreme Court; tenure for life and good behavlor; fitness the sole qualification for office, object lesson." Harsh discipline and sharp the President has already consulted members work." of the Cabinet and other officials respecting this matter, and that he intends to make it a prominent feature of his first message to Congress.

and interfered seriously with his physical comfort and peace of mind. We do not doubt that he denounces their selfish greed and laments the degradation of the patronage scandal when visitors like General Schurz call at the White ican policies of a generation, we do not believe that the President will assume new responsibilities and undertake at once the during his second term.

Moreover, his own practice speaks more loud- much. ly than his whispered professions of zeal as a General Schurz. If he were convinced that act. Mr. Adamson had been in the service deed, the methods by which the consular offices have been filled during the last two months have vividly illustrated the old Democratic doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils." Mr. Quincy, who was occupied at the National verted the Consular Service into a clearing-house for the liquidation of political debts incurred in the canvass. Other confidential brokers are employed in other Departments, and while there is a virtuous show of antagonizing politicians determined removals and appointments. If the President be inclined next December to make radical recommendations to Congress respecting the abuses of the patronage system, he will find in the record of the early months of his second term the strongest possible argument for taking politics out of the Civil Service.

## The festive and frolicsome Mr. Springer, whose faculty for manufacturing statistics can never be sufficiently admired, and whose idea of tariff reform was to punch holes in the ex-

THE PLANS OF THE "REFORMERS."

isting tariff, is not to be chairman of the Com mittee of Ways and Means again. Apparently by authority, it is announced that Mr. Crisp, whose election as Speaker is now conceded, will appoint to that place Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, being convinced that as leader of the House and chairman of its most important committee Mr. Springer was not a success. Candor compels the admission that Mr. Crisp is quite correct in that opinion. Mr. Springer only succeeded in making tariff reform ridiculous. But it remains to be seen whether Mr. Wilson will

do better. It is admitted that he has not the personal vigor nor readiness as a debater to manage successfully an important bill in the House. The work on the floor, it is stated, will have to be intrusted to others, who have not Mr. Wilson's presumably superior knowledge of the question, and who will lack, at all events, his laborious preparation as chairman of the committee for meeting difficulties about details. How far a bill will advance against sharp and determined opposition, with one man to do the thinking and some others to do the talking, is rather doubtful. But Mr. Wilson is a zealous and rather extreme "reformer," and it may be expected that he will try hard to get through Congress a consistent and radical change of

tariff. His difficulty will not be with men like the late chairman. Doubtless Mr. Springer will loyally help so far as he can to carry through the House any tariff which the committee may report. The men who have made tariff reform their principal stock in trade, and have told the dear people that they were plundered beyond endurance by the present tariff, must feel that

The difficulty will be to find a basis of accord between the breakfast-table taxers, the income taxers, and the men who want to "go slow." numerical strength can only be guessed, but the Democratic majority in the House is not so large that it can afford to face the hostility of either of these elements. Failure to repeal the McKinley tariff and substitute a Democratic measure would be a Republican victory of the greatest importance, and for that reason the banks at the West, of which it was in some Democratic factions will get together if they can. But Mr. Wilson will need remarkable skill, and a tact which he has not shown in public affairs thus far, in order to meet all the difficulties which will stand in his way,

PLEADING WITH GOVERNOR FLOWER. The Annual Supply bill as it reached the hands of Governor Flower from the profligate its pinnacles tower as gently as a sacking dove. through the pressure which such tremendous Legislature of 1893 appropriates \$2,101,-287 31. "The Albany Argus" evidently is rather frightened at these figures, for it calls upon the Governor not to sign the bill as it stands, but to go at it with his little pruning at no distant day, through the inability of Aus- knife. "Any lessening of this enormous sum, tralian sheep-growers to obtain expected ac- no matter how small," it reminds him, "if made upon just and reasonable grounds, with a view the usual way. It is not easy to foresee how of lessening the burdens of the taxpayers, will be welcome by the people of the whole State." Well said : but how demoralized the Democracy of this State must be, seeing that "The Argus" tailment of production. But the Australian feels it necessary to reason with a Democratic Governor in the interest of economy and retrenchment! What a drastic commentary is can hardly fail to influence the wool trade and the attitude of this venerable organ of its party toward the Supply bill upon the Democratic majority in the Senate and Assembly which put it through at \$2,101,287 31 !

Not content with urging the Governor in general terms to cut down this "enormous sum" wherever it will bear cutting down, "The Argus" specifies one of the items which it thinks ought to be killed. This is an appropriation be contemplating the substitution of the Eng- of \$12,000 to the Special Committee on Taxation. It is perfectly clear from the terms in which it characterizes this item that "The Argus" regards it as little better than a job. is one for reforming altogether the practice of | It argues that "the taxpayers have received no return in the shape of legislation or sound economic recommendations for this sum." It contends that the charge is an exorbitant one, partisan considerations as the United States sharply remarking that "the State cannot afford to pay an atterney for doing nothing of value more than it pays the Governor of the State and the division of the Civil Service into grades | for his twelve months' work, more than twice on strict business principles. It is stated that what it pays its Attorney-General for a year's

Democratic leaders pretend to laugh at the idea of the Republicans carrying the next Legislature. But we repeat what we have said more The President has undoubtedly been harassed than once of late, that it would indeed be and exasperated by the importunities of the amazing if, after the bitter and costly experihungry and thirsty Democracy. The office- ence of this year, a majority of the voters seekers have taken up a great deal of his time should decide to retain the Democracy in power at Albany. It is not denied by any intelligent, candid person that it was one of the most abominable legislative bodies that have cursed this State since the Tweed days. What then If the taxpayers think more of party than they House and share his confidence. But steeped do of clean, frugal government, if the electors to the lips as the Democracy now is with pledges generally believe that the right of home rule to revise the tariff and to undo all the Republis not worth defending and that the naked theft of legislative seats is a matter of small account -why, then the Democrats may retain control of the Legislature. Otherwise the Republicans reformation of the Civil Service on English are justified in expecting to win next Novemines. The Chicago Convention marked out for ber. Another Legislature like the last would him last year as much business as he will want be a great public calamity. Even influential be a great public calamity. Even influential cigar.

Democratic newspapers practically admit as Blade.

## PRINCESS AND PEOPLE.

It has been affirmed and denied with generous tenure should be for life and good conduct, and repetition that there was a controversy bethat politics eight to have nothing to do with tween the Spanish Foreign Office and our own lesson" of that period. True, they did; all appointments, he would not have sanctioned concerning the character of the hospitality party to do it; or if they stayed with it, they oldest member of the Consular Service. That | Spain on her arrival here from Havana. Some was an utterly unjustifiable and unnecessary support was given to the story that this sort of controversy had arisen by the dispatches which thirty-two years, and had served the Govern- were sent out from Madrid. In one of these ment with distinction and honor. His removal the ill-health of the Princess was assigned is the plainest possible indication that the Press as a reason for a probable failure on her part ident has not advanced very far in the direction come at all, but the same issue of the newstion of a reformation of the Civil Service. In- papers containing this message reported by cable from Havana that she had occupied the previous day in a series of entertainments which would have been quite insupportable were her physical condition less than vigorous. However, she is now actually on her way to New-York, and a final dispatch from Madrid assures us that the Queen Regent is satisfied that

her representative will be suitably entertained. There can be no doubt of this. She will have the best we possess, and while we do not wish to seem proud, our best is certainly as good and office-seekers, political considerations have as there is. If it be true that the Spanish Government desires the President to return the Princess's call, no American will object to his doing it. The etiquette which forbids, or is alleged to forbid, the President to return calls may well be relaxed in the case of a Princess who comes to America as the Nation's guest and as the representative of that Court to whose beneficence we are all indebted for being here thus early. In any event, it is certain that the Princess will find no lack of warmth in the hospitality that awaits her. The Governments can safely leave the Princess and the American people to understand one another.

> One of the English journalists just returned from the Chicago Exposition, analyzing the state ment that the prosperous conditions he witnessed were due to protective tariffs, says it must be then "that the farmer by giving more of his produce than he needed for every article of native manufacture was the Croesus by whose wealth Chicago was erected." The theory is not origihal nor the sareasm fresh. More than sixty years ago Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, presented with great plausibility the argument that import duties fall exclusively upon the original producers of the exports given in exchange for the imported commodities. Our exports at that time being principally cotton, rice and tobacco, he contended that by the operation of the tariff the Southern planters practically paid the whole tax levied by import duties. It is a very pretty theory, why

In connection with one of his vetoes this week Governor Flower had something to say about "vicious legislation." In that phrase he condemned a good part of the work of the session lately ended. If he had had a keen eye for vicious legislation from the 1st of January down to the 21st of April he would have saved the public from being afflicted with many of the jobs which got through.

The incompetency and carelessness which characterized the course of the last Legislature are attested by two of the Governor's recent vetoes. He killed one bill "by reason of an error contained in the repealing schedule"; he killed another because it was "defectively drafted." The more one learns about that body the worse it

ef relief." than to have it a consistent or wise | shad were caught last week in the nets stretched in the Hudson between RhInebeck and Croton. The catch at Peekskill for the same period is said to have been 15,000, and at Verplanck's Point, where 100 nets cordially invited whom they might concern, 25,000. These are eloquent figures. The Hudson River shad is doing himself proud.

The Illinois Building of the World's Fair is about to be dedicated, and "The Chicago Times" structure "towers insolently above its fellow State buildings." Why insolently? Is not this an era of harmony? Is not the Fair intended to emphasize the fact as it was never emphasized before that Peace hath her victories no less renowned the building made a bleeding error. If it is reses. not too late he ought to be compelled to alter his work so as to eradicate its insolence, and make

### PERSONAL

Stepford Brooke, the Boston clergyman, and Miss Helen Ellis, also of that city, are to be married on June 5, at Mr. Brooke's own church on Berkelsy'st. Immediately after the wedding they will sail for Europe, where they are to pass the summer months.

General Sir James Dormer, Commander-in-Chief in Madras, has died from the effects of the injuries he received while tiger shooting. He saw much active service, having been through the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, and the expedition to China. In 1882 he served throughout the Egyptian campaign, and took part in the reconnoissance in force from Alexandria the engagements of Tel-el-Mahuta and Kassassin, and in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, serving with such credit that he was twice mentioned in dispatches, and was promoted to be major-general for distinguished service in the field. He commanded a brigade in the Nile Expedition of 1885 at Tani, and afterward took command of the Nile field force. Indian Mutiny, and the expedition to China. In 1882

The following story of Carlyle is told by Lord Houghton, the Viceroy of Ireland, whose father was a friend of the great Scotchman: It appeared that the grim old Chelsea hermit had once, when a child, saved in a teacup three bright halfpence. But a poor old Shetland beggar with a bad arm came to the door one day: Carlyle gave him all his treasure at once. In after life, in referring to the incident, he used to say: "The feeling of happiness was most intense: I would give £100 now to have that feeling for one moment back again."

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is soon to leave Washington for a year's sojourn abroad. Much of her time will be spent in London, where she is almost as well known in society as in New-York, but in the autumn she will make a tour of Egypt and the Holy Land.

The new Prime Minister of Norway, Emil Stang, who has just undertaken the arduous task of govern ing in the face of a hostile majority until the general log in the face of a hostle majority until the general election of next year, has been for ten years the leader of the Norwegian Conservatives. Formerly Mr. stang practised as a barrister; but his party has now provided him with the means which will enable him to devote himself exclusively to polities. In the House he is accounted a powerful debater, being particularly prompt in reply.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Sundry New-England papers are publishing articles on the lesson of Almy's life. The most striking lesson of his life is that a murderer stands a good chance of being executed unless he is a member of Tammany Hall.

Chira's ten crop promises to be large and of ex-cellent quality this year; a fact which shows the inferiority of the moon-eyed lepers to the'r enlightened brother. Were they not grovelling imbectles, the report from the Plowery Kingdom would represent that tag plants as a prey to the ravenum worm or as blighted by the frost,—(Boston Transcript.

The papers used to call Professor Wiggins the weather prophet. Then they left off ;" Now they refer to him as "the astronwould-be." omer." And pretty soon, doubtless, he will get the find notices as the greatest scientific thinker of the

Drummer (taking out well-filled eight case)-Pardon me, but have you a unich? stedy Individual (suggestively)-Yes, but I have no

SuperIntendent Brockway, of the Elmira Reforma tory, in his last report, says: "The exaggeration of the intelligence of criminals, in which many indulge, would be laughable if the error were not chievous. Ordinary criminality is not a bold, adroit, self-reliant and gratuitous assult upon society. is only in unbound novels and in the unsophisticated minds of amateur penologists that the criminal is a wonder of learning and accomplishments."

THEM FLOWERS. fake a feller 'at's sick and laid up on the shelf,
All shaky, and ga'nted, and pore—
Jes all so knocked out he can't handle hisself
With a still upper lip any more;
Shet him up all alote in the gloom of a room
As dark as the tonh, and as grim,
And then take and send form some roses in bloom.
And you can have fun out o' him:

You've betched him 'fore cow-when his liver was sound
And his appetite rotched like a saw—
A meckin' you, maybe, for romancin' round
With a big posy-banch in your paw;
Int you ketch him, say, when his neath is away
And he's on his back in distress,
And then you can trot out your little bokay
And not be insulted, I guess.

You see it's like this, what his weakness is... Them flowers makes him think of the days of his innoccht youth, and that mother o' h And the roses that she used to raise! So here, all above with the roses you send, Behr'slek and all trimbly and faint—

My eyes is-my eyes is-my eyes 1-old friend-Is a-leakin'-1'm blamed of they sin't! —(James Whitcomb Ri'ey. "The Springfield Union" polyises people not to pray to be delivered from cholera while they have a barre

of rotting vegetables in the cellar. The principle here enunciated has a wide application. To the Manner Forn.—"Well," said the lawyer to the rural witness, "how far was it from your house to the road."

"Well, sir," said the witness, "I reckin hit wur bout a acre an' a ball."

"Idiot," cried the lawyer, "how many yards

was it?"

Well, sir," replied the witness, "thar waz only one yard, an' that war my yard, an' hat ain't fene-d in, nather!"—(Atlanta Constitution.

to speculate whether the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, the pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in that city, will become an Episcopalian or a Congregationalist in the Fordbam college; the Rev. Peter O'Carrell, of St. case the General Assembly condemns Professor Peter's Church, Jersey City; Dr. Redy Wood, the Rev. Briggs. Wherever he may go, it is thought that many

The tume Veragua appears for the first time in history in Columbas's letter from Jamalea July 7, 1503, to Fredinand and Isabella. Columbas took the mame from the natives, who applied it to the country east of Admiral's Bay, but in the early part of the sixteenth century the name of Veragua was given to the whole coast of Central America.—(Chicago Trib-

Miss Jennie Young, the American who recently built a railread to the extensive salt deposits she ow'te in Chihumhua, has received from the Mexican Government a valuable concession in the form of a privilege for the establishment of colonies in the States of Chihuahua atri Conhulla. Miss Young has gone to England to make arrangements for bringing over several thousand English families to settle upon the lands she has secured from the Government.

The Unreasonableness of Man.-Mrs. Van Astfiltbut the hard facts of one sort and another which it has run up against during these sixty years have battered it into innocuous desuctude.

Mrs. Swell—He's so abominably rude. The last time played he asked some of the guests to stop talking. He said he didn't mind whether they heard him one, but that miless he could hear himself he couldn't do himself justice.—(Chicago News Record.

From The Denver Republican. No matter what course the new Administration may pursue, it would be hetter to have the worst known as ison as possible, and for that reason President Ceveland should have called a special session of Congress before now to take action on the financial and fiscal schemes advocated by the Democratic National platform. He has not done so because he is affeild of his Congress.

PREPARING FOR TARIFF REFORM.

From The Kansas City Journal.

The Sugar Trust has concluded to anticipate the action of Congress by raising prices a little now. The people will thus be prepared gradually for tariff reform.

WILDCAT BANKERS ARE WAITING FOR A CHANCE. From The Boston Journal.

Suppose that all the little petty country banks in

## WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

Miss Cornella Scudder, a daughter of Townsend Scudder, of Glenwood, L. I., was married to James Burnside Hendrick, of Albany, yesterday at noon b the Church of the Transdiguration, East Twenty-ninth-st., near Fifth-avc. The Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of the church, officiated. The bride entered the church with her uncle, Hewlett Scudder, who gave her away. She was dressed in a gown of white satin made plain, and wore a white telle vest. Her improves the opportunity to remark that the bouquet was of Illies of the valley and stephanotis. Miss Zaidee Scudder, a sister of the bride, maid of honor. She were a pretty gown of white chiffon trin med with narrow white satin ribbons, and a big white hat trimmed with bows of ribbon and chiffon. The bridesmalds, Miss Emma Scuider, another sister; Miss Mary Rollins, Miss Salile Cole, than War? Is not this colossal festival of Peace held upon the soil of Illinois? Why, then, should Miss Annie Hendrick, sisters of the bridegroom, were the Illinois Building tower insolently instead of lovingly? It is evident that the architect of also were white hats and carried bouquets of white of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Thomas Van Antwerp, Robert Olcott and Allan Bacon, of Albany; T. Chester Chard, of Puffalo; Emil Dejonge, of Staten Island; Larin K. Scudder, of Glenwood, L. I., a brother of the bride; E. P. Floyd Jones and George Mumford, of New-York There was neither reception nor wedding breakfast.
The bridegroom is a son of Colonel James Hendrick,
of Albany, where he and his bride will live. Mr. and Mrs. Hendrick started for a Western trip yester-

The wedding of Miss Nellie Virginia San'ts, daughter of Mrs. James G. Sands, to Joseph R. de la Mar will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. A reception will follow at Sherry's. Mr. de la Mar is the owner of a great mine in Idaho, and is reputed to be a millionaire many times over. He owns the schooner-yacht Fleetwing. a brief wedding trip he will take his bride on a yacht-

ing trip.

At the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, last evening, Miss Mabel A. Douglas was married to Albert E. Marsland, Dr. Edward Braislin officiating. The bridal party was made up of the Misses Douglas, sisters of the bride, and Miss Marsland, Miss Drew and Miss McElhenie, bridesmalds, Miss Bertha Doug-las being maid of honor. The ushers were Charles S. Yerbury, D. R. Douglas, Thomas Daily and Dr. A. M. Hamilton. The bride was dressed in white silk and were a vell thrown back and crowned with lilles of the valley. The bridesmaids were all attired in pink, and carried bouquets of Mermet roses. Two young girls, the Misses McElhenie and Grace Douglas, were attendants. The wedding was fol-lowed by a reception for relatives at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Jennie Cowin Liggett, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John A. Liggett, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Rahway, N. J., was married to Samuel Church, Rahway, N. J., was married to samuel Philip Savage, son of Judge G. W. Savage, ex-Consul to Belfast under the former Administration of President Cleveland, at the church in Rahway, on Tuesday evening. The pulpit and organ loft were completely hidden behind apple blossoms. Dr. Liggett officiated, assisted by the Rev. George Hubbard Fayson, of the First Presbyterian Church of Rahway. The maild of honor was Miss Florence Liggett, sister of the bride. The best man was Thomas A. Hubbard, cf New-York. The ushers were John M. Savage, the Rev. George A. Liggett, James F. Fielder, of Jersey City, and Dr. Walter J. Barlow, of New-York. The bridesmalds were Miss Carolyn Wells, Letitla W. Savage, Jennie L. Martin and Fannie Dunham. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of Dr. Liggett.

The wedsting of Miss Mae Allen Clagett, of Washington, D. C., to Augustus Whiting, of New-York, set for last night was postponed owing to the sudden illness of Miss Clagett.

#### JOHN MALONE ON "THE REAL SHAKESPEARE." A thoughtful and interesting lecture was delivered

at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon by John Malone, on "The Real Shakespeare," The lecturer occupied the attention of his hearers chiefly with the personality of Shakespeare and with his character as an actor. He thought that this side of his life was much more important than it had been commonly assumed to be by writers on the poet and his work. He brought forward much interesting evidence in regard to the dramatist's stage life, and showed the value toward a complete understanding of him of many points usually touched upon, but lightly or altogether neglected by his biographers and commen-

#### RAISING MONEY FOR THE FRESH-AIR FUND. An attractive little sale was held at the studio of

Mrs. J. Frederic Franklin, No. 70 Fifth-ave., last saturday afternoon for the benefit of the Fresh Mr and Convalescent Home at Summit, N. J. The sale was the closing meeting of the "Thimble Club." a circle of little girls who have met every Saturday since December at the studio for the purpose of learning needlework. The atticles sold were made and contributed by its members, Margery Ferguson, Elsie Eigelow, Caro Wier, Marion Morford, Ormiston, May Austin, Felicia Farley, Caroline Reger, Nancy Jastray. The amount realized was over

#### A STRIKE AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE. The electricians who were at work in T. Henry

French's new American Theatre were ordered to stop t 5 p. m. yesterday by C. W. Hondley, walking delegate of Local Union No. 3, National Brotherhood t Electrical Workers of America. The reason wa that the contractor was employing non-union men on another contract. Mr. French talket wih the delegate, and he finally agreed to let the men go on with their work at 7:20 o'clock this morning. Thus only their work at 7.30 o'clock this morning.

The night's work was lost, and Mr. French does not
think that this w'll delay the opening of his theatre
which is set for Monday evening.

## The Senior Class of St. Francis Xavier College 1861

evening had a philosophical discussion on "The Spirituality and Immortality of the Human Soul?" at the Hotel De Logerot, Fifth-ave, and Eighteenth-st. It was probably Logerot, Fifth-ave, and Eighteenth-st. It was probably
the first wholly Latin detate ever held in this city. The
programme was begun by a selection rendered by B. O.
Klein, piano: Samuel Franko, violin, and Henry Schroeder,
violoncello. F. Stark delivered the salutation, and then
Michael Reilly read a dissertation in Latin on "The
Spirituality of the Soul." Francis Stark, Sheridan
Norton, John Higgins and Nicholas Wagner giscussed the Subject. John Donlar followed with a dissertizion it English on "The Immortality of the Soul." The closing section of the disputation on "The Immortality of the Soul" was discussed by John O'Beirne, John Donlan Archibald Kane and Michael Reilly. At the close of the discussion Archbishop Corrigan made a complimentary al-

dress to the young orators.

Ameng those present were Father Renand, S. J., Some Presbyterians in Chicago have already begun to speculate whether the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, the Patrick Kelly, of Pathadelphia; General Buel, Dr. William Hirsane, the Rev. Thomas Gannon, president of Peter's Church, Jersey City; Dr. Redy Wood, the Rev. Peter O'Hare, Father Keatney, of old St. Patrick's Cathedral; Father Barrett, of Brooklya; Father McGeo, of St. Peter's Church; the Rev. Dr. McSweeney, of St. Bridget's; Father Tandy, of St. Jerome's Church; Peter Condon, president of St. Frincis Xavier Alumni; Collia Barney, the Rev. Thomas Campbell, S. J., Provincial of the New-York-Maryland Province of Jesuits; the Rev. William Pardon, S. J.; the Rev. Patrick Halpin, S. J.; the Rev. John F. X. O'Conner, S. J.; John A. Mooney, Professor E. G. Sinler, of the College of the City of New-York, and the faculty of St. Francis Xavier.

> THE OLD SCHERMERHORN HOUSE TO BE RAZED. The old brick house at No. 41 West Twenty-third-st, which belonged to Edmund C. Schermerhorn, who diel a tachelor when seventy years old, at Newport, is being railled down. The house was built many years ago. When the Twenty-third-st. suiface railroad began to run through that street Mr. Schermerhoin closed up the house and of the bells. Ever since then the house has been closed. Upon his death, in October, 1891, the house passed into the hands of his brother, William C. Schermerhorn. He recently decided to have it pulled down, and in its place

erect a store and office building.

The new structure will be eight stories high, and will cost \$350,000. It will have a frontage in Twenty-third-st. of sixty-one feet, and will extend through the block to Twenty-fourth-st. It will be so constructed that is may be adopted to any business purpose other than manufacturing.

Washington, May 17 .- The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia returned to Washington this evening from his visit to New-York, and was again the guest of the Russian Minister. To night a dinner was given in his honor by that official, which the Diplomatic Corps, Government officials and those prominent in society attended. To-morrow night an claborate dinner and reception will be tendered the Grand Duke by Senator Brice, and the same courtesies will be extended him on Saturday night by Mrs. Barney.

The annual dinner of the Xavier Alumni Solality was eaten last night at the Metropolitan Hotel. William M. Ryan presided. Colonel John J. Rogers responded to the toast, "The Pope;" Paul Fuller to "The bishop." and the Rev. P. A. Haipin, S. J., to "The Sodality." Informal speeches were made by P. Z. Shernan, William J. Lardner and W. J. Monn.